

Did Finns spy for CIA?

HELSINKI, Aug. 25 (R). — A Finnish writer said today the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) paid Finns to cross into the Soviet Union on secret spy missions between 1949 and 1963. The writer, Dr. Salminen, said that he based his information on notes and tapes, gathered mainly this year. Six Finns, some veterans of long-range patrols in the Finnish-Soviet war of 1941-4, were recruited with Norwegian help for spying missions that reached as far as the Murmansk railway in the north of the Soviet Union, he said. One Finn died in the Soviet Union, but Moscow stayed silent over the affair, Dr. Salminen said.

Jordan Times

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King Hussein warns Israel may strike to retain territories

PARIS, Aug. 25 (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein has warned that Israel might launch a sudden war in an attempt to keep the occupied territories. He called for Arab coordination and cooperation explaining that this is what is needed by the Arab world in an interview with Al Watan Al Arabi magazine, published here in Arabic. The King said that Israel has been compensated for its losses since 1973 and has achieved large gains in the field of arms, "yet I also feel that the Arabs enjoy a degree of strength never witnessed before and this is evident in the world's concern and interest in the problems of our region... a region rich in energy resources that are needed by the whole world."

King Hussein affirmed to the magazine the necessity of the Palestinians participating in any move towards solving the Palestinian problem and that participation should be through the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Touching on the American role in the Middle East situation the King said that the United States of America "can play an effective role in this matter." He said that Jordan's concentration on the Geneva peace conference "stems from our personal conviction that President Carter is serious in his

efforts for achieving peace for the region."

In answer to a question about the necessity of convening an Arab summit the King explained that there were no reasons for such a meeting especially when no results were expected. The important thing is to strengthen Arab consultations and contacts. "On our part, such things are taking place with our brothers in Cairo, Damascus and the Arab world. I have personally visited a number of Arab countries to set our goals in an attempt to reach what we hope for."

King Hussein said that Jordan hopes for more Arab backing "to be able to continue our struggle on the confrontation line."

King Hussein meets U.K. minister

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AFP). — His Majesty King Hussein met today with British Foreign Secretary David Owen. They discussed African and Middle Eastern problems a foreign office spokesman said.



WET WELCOME -- The scene at Bucharest Airport when Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin (6th from left) arrived for an official visit Thursday. (AP wirephoto).

Romania greets Begin with call for withdrawal from Arab territories

VIENNA, Aug. 25 (R). — Romania today welcomed Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin on an official visit with a plea for Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab territory to restore peace in the Middle East.

The reversal of Israeli policy was urged by Romanian Premier Manea Manescu at a dinner for Mr. Begin, who is paying his first visit to communist Eastern Europe.

Although Romania is the only Soviet-bloc country to have

full diplomatic relations with Israel, the two countries have sharply contrasting views on the Middle East situation. The Romanian press has recently stressed Bucharest's support for the Arab side in the conflict and President Nicolae Ceausescu today met an Egyptian parliamentary delegation.

Mr. Begin, who is paying a five-day visit, will meet President Ceausescu tomorrow. The official Romanian news agency Agerpres said he discussed broadening economic, scientific and cultural ties with Mr. Manescu today.

The Israeli leader, told reporters before leaving Tel Aviv that he would explain Israel's Middle East policies, which have been under attack in the Romanian press.

Mr. Begin acknowledged there were differences between Israel and Romania on the question of Israel's borders but added: "Where we have differences of opinion, these are between friends."

The Communist Party daily Scintela last week said controversial Israeli plans to set up three new Jewish settlements on the West Bank in occupied Arab Land "add fresh elements of tension in the region."

Mr. Begin told reporters at Ben Gurion airport that his visit to Romania had great emotional significance for him personally.

He recalled that he visited Romania twice just before the outbreak of World War Two. In 1938, he led a group of Jewish refugees who embarked for Palestine on an illegal immigrant ship from the Romanian port of Constanza. In 1939 he

returned with 2,000 Jewish refugees but was not permitted to cross the Romanian border.

"The Romanian authorities kept us out at the demand of the British ambassador to Bucharest," Mr. Begin said.

"This is the first time I am visiting Eastern Europe since that time," Mr. Begin added. Mr. Begin is travelling with his wife, the director general of the Foreign Ministry and aides.

The influential Israeli newspaper Haaretz reported from Bucharest today that the Romanian authorities had rejected an Israeli proposal that Mr. Begin hold a press conference during his visit there.

The newspaper's special correspondent in the Romanian capital said the authorities explained that press conferences by visiting dignitaries were not customary.

The English-language Jerusalem Post said that speculation about possible meetings in Bucharest between Mr. Begin and Arab leaders would prove to be false as it would contradict the Israeli premier's views of the conduct of Middle East peace negotiations.

The Post recalled that while former Labour Prime Minister Golda Meir was in the Romanian capital five years ago, her hosts tried to arrange a secret meeting between her and an unidentified Arab leader.

"Yet this time no such meeting is really on the cards,"

Mr. Begin is unlikely to want to undercut himself by taking part in a 'sideshow' at a time when American peace-making efforts are reaching their climax," the Post said.

Vance meets Chairman Hua, says talks with China will continue

PEKING, Aug. 25 (Agencies). — Chairman Hua Kuo-feng today met U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and told him Peking appreciated President Carter's action endorsing the 1972 Shanghai communiqué on Sino-American relations.

Mr. Vance got an unusually warm welcome when he began what was billed as a "courtesy meeting" with Mr. Hua.

Speaking in front of newsmen, the Chairman told him he had noted that the Carter administration had pledged to abide by the communiqué, signed during former President Nixon's first mission to China.

"This we appreciate very much," the Chairman said.

Earlier Mr. Vance and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua had their last formal meeting here, discussing trade and cultural exchanges, a U.S. spokesman said.

He said the meeting, which lasted just under an hour, dealt with details that had not been covered in four previous sessions. Mr. Vance has had with Chinese officials since his arrival last Monday.

The spokesman did not elaborate on what had been discussed.

Mr. Vance described his visit to Peking as "very important, very constructive, very useful" and announced that the Sino-American talks would continue over the coming months. He was speaking first at the banquet and then at a press conference held prior to his departure from China Friday morning.

Chinese Foreign Minister Hu-

ang Hua declared at the banquet given by Mr. Vance: "Our two countries face questions of common concern and have quite a few points in common. We believe that Sino-U.S. relations will surely move forward steadily as desired by both our peoples so long as both sides make sincere efforts in conformity with the Shanghai communiqué."

At his press conference Mr. Vance refused to go into the details of his discussions, but he backed the statement made by Mr. Huang Hua, saying that concerning the international questions raised in the political, economic and strategic fields the United States and China "share important common concern on many subjects."

He went on, "our talks enhanced our mutual understanding of our respective positions on a wide range of issues." But he did not mention any concrete elements resulting from his conversations in Peking.

Concerning bilateral relations, Mr. Vance said, "we had the most useful exchange of views. Both sides clearly believe that focusing normalisation of our relations in accordance with the principles of the Shanghai communiqué is in our mutual interest. I look forward to continuing our discussions."

Replying to a question, the secretary confirmed that the American position on the question of human rights had been put forward during his talks here.

In Taiwan deep concern but not panic is the prevailing mood as every move in Mr. Vance's visit to Peking is studied.

Palestinian Council tipped to reject U.N. Resolution 242

DAMASCUS, Aug. 25 (R). — Leaders of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation opened a two-day policy debate here tonight seemingly determined not to bow down to conditions by the United States and Israel for a Middle East settlement. The debate of the 55-seat Palestinian Central Council (PCC) was expected to centre on American proposals that the Palestinians abandon their opposition to United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 and, by implication, recognise Israel.

But senior Palestinian officials here said that most of the council, bitterly disappointed with Israeli moves on the West Bank and the lack of action by the U.S., was in no mood for concessions.

They said they expected the council to reiterate tough conditions, unacceptable to Israel, on Palestinian participation in international Middle East peace talks.

The officials said that PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat would be asked to explain reports

that the PLO was prepared to change its stand on Security Council Resolution 242, widely regarded as the basis for a settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Reliable commando sources said that the meeting, originally scheduled for Aug. 16, was postponed until tonight because Mr. Arafat had asked for more time to prepare his brief and for attempts to persuade Dr. George Habash's hard-line Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) to take its two seats to the council. The PFLP is the leading group in the Rejection Front.

Highly critical of what it considers the PLO leadership's overtures to the U.S. and conservative Arab governments, the PFLP decided to boycott the council.

"We don't want to be involved in any talk about 242," a PFLP official said before the meeting here.

The PCC is a liaison body between the Palestinian National Council (PNC) -- the Palestinian parliament-in-exile --

and the PLO Executive Committee, the organisation's 15-man "cabinet".

The PCC has no powers to take binding decisions, but its composition is similar to that of the 291-member parliament. Council recommendations have a major impact on PNC decisions.

Contrary to Western press reports that the PCC might shift to a more moderate line, officials in Damascus said they felt that many council members were now more receptive to Rejection Front arguments than before the recent Middle East tour of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Mr. Vance's mission ran into deadlock when the Israelis reiterated their refusal to negotiate with the PLO. Palestinian disenchantment with the Americans, virtually certain to be effected by policy statements here, is based on a series of Israeli moves which the PLO considers proof of Israel's determination to annex the very territories which could become a Palestinian homeland.

Ethiopians poised to attack with primitive weapons

NAIROBI, Aug. 25 (R). — Ethiopia's Marxist rulers are poised to order human wave attacks to recapture the Ogaden desert from the Somalis, mobilising peasants armed with medieval bows, spears and swords, according to head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Col. Mengistu last week ordered national mobilisation to meet the Somali-backed invasion of the Ogaden and the challenge in Eritrea by secessionists who today claimed to have captured all but three of the main towns of the Red Sea province.

"Although Ethiopia will do all it can to arm the broad masses to enable them to work miracles, our weapons should not be solely artillery, machine guns and rifles," Col. Mengistu told half a million people at a rally in Revolution Square, Addis Ababa, yesterday.

"I see no reason why the traditional means of combat of Ethiopian patriots cannot be used against reactionary Somali ruling classes," he added.

In the speech, reported by the Ethiopian news agency today.

In the Ethiopian heartland, where the peasantry has resisted invasion since biblical times, the last resort is to cold steel -- to the bow and arrow, the sword and the spear hanging on the wall of the homestead.

Col. Mengistu, battling insurgents east, north and south of Addis Ababa, recalled a battle against Italian invaders at Waj Wal, in the Ogaden, in 1934.

"There can be no reason why there do not exist now the breed of Ethiopians who mounted tank turrets and beheaded the enemy at Waj Wal."

Eritrean group says key town captured

DAMASCUS, Aug. 25 (R). — Eritrean separatist guerrillas battling the Ethiopian army have captured the strategic town of Mandafara and encircled the Red Sea port of Massawa, a guerrilla spokesman said today.

Mandafara is 53 kms. south of Asmara, Eritrea's capital, on the main highway to Addis Ababa.

The main road from Asmara to Massawa was also cut, the spokesman here said.

Asmara is now being supplied by air, he said. The spokesman said Mandafara fell yesterday after two weeks of fierce fighting to forces of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council (ELF-RC), one of three guerrilla movements struggling for independence for Ethiopia's Red Sea province.

Capture of Mandafara leaves only three cities in Eritrea under the control of the Ethiopian Army, which is also under pressure 1,200 kms to the south in the Ogaden desert bordering Somalia.

Reports reaching here say the Ethiopians hold on Asmara and the Red Sea ports of

Assab and Massawa are tenuous, with guerrillas moving into and out of Asmara freely after dark. Assab and Massawa are Ethiopia's only direct outlets to the sea. The railway line to the port of Djibouti -- newly-independent from France -- leads through the southeast war zone.

Gandhi aide freed on bail

NEW DELHI, Aug. 25 (R). — India's former Defence Minister Bansi Lal was freed on bail today two days after being arrested on corruption charges, Samachar news agency reported.

Mr. Lal, 49, one of the closest confidants of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, is charged with misappropriation of funds belonging to the youth wing of Mrs. Gandhi's ousted Congress Party.

At the first hearing of his trial yesterday he was refused bail and remanded in custody. But he was released by a court in his home town of Shivani in the State of Haryana west of here today after paying a bond of 30,000 rupees (\$2,000) and two sureties of 15,000 rupees (\$1,000) each.

Last night he was admitted to a local hospital after suffering from high blood pressure. Samachar said today he was given oxygen after apparently suffering an attack of bronchial asthma.

Mr. Lal, one of the strongest figures in India during the 21 months of emergency rule by Mrs. Gandhi, told the court yesterday he feared he would be murdered in prison.

Last week several other close aides to Mrs. Gandhi were arrested and accused of siphoning off party funds to fictitious companies. They were released on bail.

The Congress Party's reaction to the arrests was contained in a political resolution issued today by its working committee which alleged use of "barbaric third degree methods of torture" to extort confessions from the party men.

But the resolution said that the party had no intention of conducting corruption. "The main political strategy of the Congress Party since its formation has been to build a strong and united party," it said.

Egypt, Libya exchange prisoners

CAIRO, Aug. 25 (R). — Egyptian and Libyan officials are to hold a joint political-military meeting on the disputes which led to the fierce air and ground fighting last month.

The two neighbouring states yesterday exchanged prisoners of war captured during the four days of fighting, an Egyptian military spokesman said, according to the official Middle East News Agency (MEA). He did not give any figures or say where the exchange took place.

Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Yasser Arafat, who mediated between the two countries, said the

Egyptian-Libyan meeting would take place at the Egyptian town of Salloum, near the Libyan border.

Mr. Arafat gave no date for the meeting but well-informed sources here said it was expected to take place on Saturday.

The PLO leader, who held intensive talks with Egyptian and Libyan leaders, added he found both sides willing to settle their disputes "for the sake of the Arab nation's interests."

Egypt and the Libyan Jamahiriya have been at loggerheads for more than three years because of sharp political and ideological differences.

Explosion wounds 3 in Israel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 25 (R). — A bomb exploded at the coast resort of Netanya wounding a woman and two children today, as Israelis flocked to the beaches in one of the worst heatwaves they could remember.

Police said explosives were placed in a garbage can in a crowded street in the centre of Netanya. They detained some people for questioning.

Earlier today a soldier at Rehovot had noticed a mysterious parcel aboard a bus travelling from Tel Aviv to Beer-sheva, in the Negev. That, too, contained an explosive charge which was detonated by police bomb disposal men.

Police appealed for public vigilance last week following Palestine commando threats to step up hostile acts within Israel following Israeli measures threatening annexation of captured Arab lands.

In Israel's heatwave temperatures at Jerusalem have hovered around 38 degrees Centigrade (100 Fahrenheit) for a week.

Bomb kills 3 in Beirut

BEIRUT, Aug. 25 (R). — Three people were killed and 18 injured when a bomb exploded in a vegetable market in the centre of Beirut today, official sources said.

The sources said the bomb consisted of about two kilograms of T.N.T. in a can with a fuse.

A detachment of the Arab League force which is keeping the peace in Lebanon cordoned off the area.

Last night, a bomb went off along the sea front road in Beirut, slightly damaging a car. No casualties were reported in that blast.

Meanwhile two people were found shot in a car in the Shouf area, southeast of Beirut, and one of them died of his wounds later, according to a peace force statement quoted by the rightwing Phalangist radio.

The force named the two men as Mr. Hussein Nasser-

eddin and Mr. Sherif Nassereddin.

Mr. Hussein Nassereddin died on the way to hospital and the other injured man was taken to hospital for treatment, the statement said.

The peace force set up roadblocks in the area and started an interrogation of the injured man, it said.

The peace force set up roadblocks in the area and started an interrogation of the injured man, it said.

At least 11 people were reported killed in a factional clash in the Shouf area last Sunday.

Leftist leader Walid Junblatt meanwhile pursued contacts with his allies here today after an early return to the country last night.

Today's newspapers reported that Mr. Junblatt had cut short his stay in Europe to come back deal with the aftermath of last weekend's fighting in the Shouf region.

Dubai sports extravaganza may tempt athletes, say Olympic stars

ZURICH, Switzerland, Aug. 25 (R). — Olympic champion John Walker said here today many athletes would be tempted by prize money of more than \$20 million in a proposed series of professional track and field meetings.

Commenting on plans for the \$66 million series to be launched by the Dubai Sports Corporation and a Chicago television network, Walker said: "A lot of athletes will be very, very tempted. I think it could be particularly attractive to those getting on a bit in years."

"If they think they've given most of their lives to athletics I think they might look at it seriously. They'll think to themselves 'Well, I only have a few years left and there's the wife and kids. They'll have to

weigh it up against competing for enjoyment," said Walker, holder of the Olympic 1,500 metres title and the world mile record.

The New Zealander would be an obvious attraction at such a series but he added that he had not yet been approached by the organisers.

Walker told Reuters he knew of the proposals through press reports.

"I've heard that the prize money would be \$2 million. That's a hell of a lot in anyone's language. But seeing is believing. I'm the number one in any events and so far no one has spoken to me about it, so I'm a little sceptical."

Meanwhile in Wellington, New Zealand, Dick Quax, New Zealand's 5,000 metres world record-holder, said today he

had had talks yesterday with a representative of the Dubai Sports Corporation.

"I'm quite excited about the prospect. If I joined it, the fact that I'd miss the Commonwealth and Olympic games wouldn't worry me."

Quax's New Zealand team mate John Walker last year turned down a lucrative offer to join the American-based International Track Association (ITA) professional troupe.

ITA went out of business late last year after failing to recruit any big names from the Montreal Olympics.

Quax said today that one of the drawbacks of the ITA venture was that around \$1,000 a meeting was not enough for an athlete who made running a career. (See story page 6, editorial)

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A controversial arena

Dubai is a state that deals in superlatives. The tallest building, the most sophisticated television studios, the most powerful radio station, the largest dry dock, the most technologically advanced steel rolling mill in the Middle East. All these are under construction or already operational.

Dubai obviously does not like doing things by halves. It comes as no surprise therefore that of all the Arab states it is Dubai, a member of the United Arab Emirates, which is involved in a \$6 million sports extravaganza.

The project announced yesterday by Mr. Riad Shuaibeh, the Chairman of Dubai Sports Corporation, for the staging of a series of Olympic-style professional athletics meetings culminating in the "Dubai World Professional Track and Field Championships," with \$2 million prize money and \$6 million total budget is surprising not for its size but for the enormity of the proposal.

Right or wrong, there are an awful lot of people in the world who abhor commercialism in sports, particularly athletics. And amongst them are an awful lot of influential people.

By setting out to tempt world class amateur athletes into professionalism Dubai Sports Corporation will create needless antagonism towards the Arabs on the part of people who support the Olympic movement. The inclusion of the name Dubai in the title of the series highlights this as an Arab assault on the bastions of amateur athletics. To the foreign sports enthusiast it matters not that Mr. Shuaibeh said the \$6 million came from private sources.

The sporting world will interpret this as yet another example of oil-rich, power hungry Arabs using their wealth to "buy" the stars of amateur field and track.

This is one controversial arena the Arabs could afford to stay out of. Even if the government of Dubai and every Arab sports federation were to publicly dissociate themselves from this venture the damage to the Arab image will remain, thanks to Dubai Sports Corporation's commercial ambitions.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'Y, on Thursday, said the Arabs have to try all possible political avenues for a solution to the Middle East conflict despite the fact that the approach of war seems to be the order of the day. The Arab confrontation with Israel, ever since the 1967 occupation of territories, has been a field for many an experiment from a cold war front between the superpowers to a testing ground of new weapons. But Israeli occupation of Arab territories remains the basis of the problem and Israel must be made to understand that any new outbreak of hostilities shall not be permitted to result in further territorial occupation.

AL DUSTOUR said that the American peace initiative towards reconvening the Geneva conference is expected to climax next month when Arab foreign ministers will gather in New York for the new session of the United Nations' General Assembly. Hence a joint Arab strategy should be ready by that time so that the Arab

will be able to present one set of proposals in talks with the U.S. administration. Geneva negotiations are not the be all and end all of the Middle East question nevertheless, the Arabs must be ready with a simple, agreed working paper so that Israel is not given the chance to claim that the Arabs are intent on destroying the chances of the conference's reconvening.

AL SHAB' said it may be that President Carter has his reasons to refuse to pressure Israel over its West Bank settlements policy. And it may be that he has his reasons for being optimistic in spite of all the obvious indications of the approach of war. But the Arabs have gone far enough in their bet on the success of the American role in bringing about peace and on the wisdom of President Carter in particular, so that a strong American position on the side of what is right and what is just must clearly be expected rather than the present policy of announcing protest statements

Cultural agreement with India ratified

NEW DELHI, Aug. 25 (AFP). — India and Jordan today formally ratified the cultural agreement they signed in February 1976.

The instruments of ratification were exchanged by Ambassador Zuhair Khair and the Secretary in the Indian Education Ministry, Mr. P. Sabanayagam.

The agreement envisages, among other things, cooperation in the fields of art, culture, education, science, technology, information and sport.

Aqua Marina opens Sept. 14

AMMAN (JNA). — The Aqua Marina Club (Aqua Marina) will be opened on Sept. 14 as part of Aqaba's celebrations for His Majesty King Hussein's silver jubilee and birthday.

An international skiing festival took place at Aqaba in 1971 when Aqaba was formally recognised by the International Institution for Water Skiing as suitable for world championships.

The club founder, Mr. Simon Khoury, said that in 1975 one of the Aqaba coast was hired from the government and the Aqua Marina set up at a cost of JD 252,000.



His Highness Crown Prince Hassan receives the credentials of the new Senegalese ambassador at the Raghadan Palace Thursday. The new Indonesian and Omani ambassadors also visited the Crown Prince. Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim and Secretary General of the Royal Court Yusuf Baran (left to right) attended the ceremonies.

LIBYAN AID MAY BE RESTARTED, PAPER STATES

AMMAN (I.T.). — Jordan and the Libyan Jamahiriyyah are conducting talks on the resumption of Libyan financial aid to Jordan, Al Sha'b daily said Wednesday.

The Libyan government froze the aid following a resolution at the 1970 Khartoum conference to sever relations between the two countries.

The Libyan government recently recommended the appointment of a new Libyan ambassador to Jordan, the paper stated.

Jordan Valley road project completed

AMMAN (JNA). — The Ministry of Public Works has completed work on improving and widening the 104 kms. Yarmouk-Dead Sea road.

This JD 1 million project will ease transport between the Jordan Valley regions and the consumer and exporting centres there, Minister of Public Works Said Bine said Wednesday.

The road extends from Al Adassiya in the north to the Dead Sea in the south.

Work on this project by the Shadin Engineering and Contracting Company started two years ago and consisted of transforming the old 97 kms. narrow road into a two-lane highway. An additional 7 kms. stretch was constructed.

American teachers visit Jordan to convey a positive impression of the Arab World to American students

A team of 21 educators representing different community colleges in the United States has recently completed a six-week tour of Jordan. Their visit, sponsored by the Los Angeles-based League for Innovation in Community Colleges -- a national consortium of two-year community colleges -- was dubbed "Project Jordan". The 10 men and 11 women participants, who were hosted by the University of Jordan, visited numerous sites throughout the country and met prominent economists, political scientists, educators and government officials. Four members of the group were asked by the Jordan Times to evaluate their trip and provide information about their findings here.

By Marian Awwad
Special to the Jordan Times

Breaking the cultural bridge dividing the West and the Arab World is the aim of the visit, Anne Cowan, an anthropology teacher at Mesa Community College in Tempe, Arizona, stressed.

"We are 21 teachers who are exposed to thousands of students each year. Our first-hand experiences in Jordan will help us get across a different point of view to our community college students. These students make up a tremendous percentage of the population in the United States. For example, in California, a very populous state, one out of every 20 persons is currently enrolled in community colleges," she said.

Talking about her personal aims, Miss Cowan stated: "My academic and professional purpose in coming here is to experience as much of the culture of the Arabs and the Middle East as I can in the short time that I am here. As an anthropologist, I spend a whole semester defining culture to my students. The main object of teaching anthropology is to impart

some appreciation for cultural differences between peoples.

"It is difficult, almost impossible, for students to really comprehend what is going on anywhere except where they are. My first-hand experiences, including the slides and pictures which I have taken to illustrate some very basic experiences of people in this part of the world, will help me stimulate an interest in my students for another part of the world."

Miss Cowan noted with disappointment that neither of Jordan's two universities offer anthropology courses beyond an introductory course offered at the University of Jordan.

Michael Mills, whose specialty is Middle East politics, teaches at Merritt Community College in Oakland, California. His trip here has provided him with first-hand information on which he will incorporate into a course in contemporary Arab politics entitled: The Middle East -- The politics of Revolution and Nationalism.

Arab misunderstanding

"In this visit, I hoped to

find out more about the Jordanian and Arab viewpoint on the Middle East problem and about their foreign policy and specifically how the latter relates to American foreign policy," Mr. Mills said. "We have been provided with an immense amount of information here."

He continued: "I have also become aware of a mistaken thought that some persons have that America can force a solution to the Middle East problem. This is based on an incomplete understanding of the pressures which work in the United States."

Jack Needle, who teaches American civilisation and recent American history at Brookdale Community College in Lincroft, New Jersey, stated that his experiences here had been "enriching". He explained his purpose in coming: "I wanted to identify the characteristics of a people, the Arab people. This I am doing as part of a study of comparative religions. Here my focal point is Islam, anthropologically a desert religion. I am gaining a comparative view of rituals and beliefs between Islam and Christianity on the one hand, and Islam and Judaism on the other hand."

Marjorie Reher, who will enter a doctoral programme in anthropology at the State University of New York in September, has been interested in the Middle East for 13 years. Though her field is Islamic studies, while here she interviewed a number of American women married to Arabs living in Amman. She explained: "Basically, I am doing a study of their assimilation into the Arab culture. The study was inspired by an American lady I had the good fortune to meet and get to know last summer when I was here."

"She seemed to have made the transition so well that I wanted to know more about it. In the study, I am looking for the variables which make it easier or more difficult for American women to adjust and cope in this culture."

She added: "Although I haven't begun to tabulate the results, I have learned that they all go through a period of learning what and how to do things -- like starting all over again -- that is followed by another period of learning the 'whys' of the culture. The role these women have here is definitely influenced by the place, culturally-speaking, that women have in the Arab so-

ciety, the Islamic society of Jordan."

Identity struggle

The four shared their thoughts on what they felt was happening to the Arab image overseas. "There is an Arab struggle for identity after the events of recent history. Many Arabs we have met feel that the Arab has been misidentified in the American press," Mr. Needle said. "People have gone out of their way, particularly during our trip to the West Bank, to show us how industrious and hard-working the Arabs are, particularly the farmers."

Miss Cowan felt that the Arab people are anxious to make their side known to the world. She noted that the past four years have seen increased coverage of the Arab World in the mass media of the United States. "Middle Eastern leaders and their wives have helped to promote an interest in and awareness of the Arab World and the Arabs as a people."

She added: "Americans tend to identify more closely with a westernised nation. I think that this is a very big issue in terms of American understanding of what is going on over here. Many people in the States discuss the Middle East with this mistaken, basic idea that if someone else is going to do something right, it must be done the American way. This is a very ethnocentric view and difficult to respond to because, to do so, you must go into a very basic in-depth study of values." She stressed that understanding culture is crucial to any kind of future for the world.

Need for peace

The group expressed feelings that the political situation in the region is so intense that a visitor cannot help but develop opinions. There was a consensus of opinion that what they saw in terms of development, both economic and social, pointed towards the real need for peace in the Middle East. They were made acutely aware of one of the major economic problems of Jordan -- that of mobilising the work force, knowing how to train them and where to place them, in addition to putting an end to the waste of one of Jordan's natural resources -- women.

Speaking of Jordan's opportunities for higher education, Mr. Mills said: "It is not enough to educate people. They must be prepared for the rea-

Ball starts rolling for jubilee fund

AMMAN (JNA). — The door is now open for contributions to the Silver Jubilee Fund, the board of trustees of the fund announced during a meeting presided over by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The board discussed ways to organise the fund-raising campaign. Contributions from the public and private institutions will be spent on the construction

tion of a new type of school comprising all stages of education, cultural centres and public libraries.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran was appointed President and Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharif Vice President of the board.

A financial committee authorised to receive donations was formed. It consists of Central Bank Governor Dr. Mohamad Said Nabulsi, head of the Union of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce Mohammed Ali Bdeir and Industrial Development Bank head Zuhair Asfour.

Two separate committees were asked to draw up a general outline for the pilot school, cultural centres and public libraries.

The two committees will be composed of members representing the Ministries of Education, Culture and Youth and Rural and Municipal Affairs, as well as the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University.

Public security officers from Gulf graduated

AMMAN (JNA). — Public Security Director Maj.-Gen. Ghazi Arabiyat graduated a group of Jordanian and Gulf officers at the Public Security Officers Club here Thursday.

Maj.-Gen. Arabiyat, addressing the graduates after their eight-week criminal investigation course, said that such courses help to develop and improve police investigation techniques for unravelling murders. He welcomed any new group of public security officers from the Gulf states wishing to attend similar courses.

The graduation ceremony was attended by a number of public security officers, teaching staff and civilian lecturers who contributed to the course.

WHO expert visits Irbid child centre

IRBID (JNA). — A World Health Organisation (WHO) expert on maternity and child care centres, Dr. Shabed Kamal, Wednesday visited the Irbid Childcare and Maternity Centres.

Dr. Kamal stated that she had undertaken the visit at the expense of WHO to help develop and expand maternity and childcare services throughout the world.

Dr. Kamal also met with the Director of Irbid's Maternity and Childcare Centres, Dr. Ghazi Zarbi.

Discussions centred on the possibility of WHO increasing the number of centres here to correspond with the density of the population and providing centres with the necessary doctors, employees and food-stuffs.

Dr. Majali to attend UNESCO education meet

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan will participate in the annual education conference organised by UNESCO in Geneva starting Aug. 29.

The nine-day conference will discuss present education policies, the relation between education and development and ways to regulate national education information services.

It will also discuss the role of educational institutions in developing society and training education cadres. International and regional educational cooperation will also come under the spotlight.

Jordan's delegation will be led by Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Salam Majali.

TENDER INVITATION FOR EXCAVATION WORKS

The Jordan Real Estate Establishment Co. Ltd. invites registered and specialised contractors at the Ministry of Public Works to bid for excavation work at their commercial centre in Amman located north of the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel on the plot of land overlooking Prince Mohammad Street. Excavations are estimated at about 75,000 cubic metres.

Those interested contractors should contact the offices of the Jordan Hotels and Tourism Co. Ltd. at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel to obtain tender documents against a payment of JD 50 (non-refundable).

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IRBID. — Out of 4,525 applications received by the University of Yarmouk, only 700 will be accepted for study in the 1977/78 academic year, sources at the university said Wednesday. A total of 300 students will be accepted for sciences, 160 for arts, 100 for administrative studies and 50 for economics. Ninety university graduates will be accepted for sciences, 160 for arts, 100 for administrative studies and 50 for economics. Ninety university graduates will be accepted for postgraduate studies in education.

مركز الصحافة

The political balance tilts in South Asia

The series of political upheavals in South Asia -- election triumphs in India and Sri Lanka, the army takeover in Pakistan -- has changed the whole political balance of the region. It has markedly tilted policies away from Russia. Following is a report on the positions of the USSR, U.S. and China in the new era.

By D. K. Joshi

NEW DELHI (Gemin) — Moscow seems to have lost its diplomatic influence in South Asia.

Since the mid-fifties, when the Cold War between the two superpowers intensified, Moscow had been relying on India's Congress Party and Sri Lanka's Freedom Party for its diplomatic manoeuvres in South Asia and the non-aligned world.

New Delhi and Colombo's marked tilt towards Moscow had manifested in closer economic ties and political association at the international level between the superpower and the two South Asian nations.

The Soviet leaders had dreamed of projecting Leonid Brezhnev's Asian security plan through New Delhi. Mr. Brezhnev visited New Delhi for this purpose after the Indo-Soviet treaty of peace and friendship had been signed.

After Bangladesh's liberation in 1971 Moscow's influence extended eastwards in the subcontinent because Sheikh Mujibur Rahman leaned on Moscow for diplomatic and economic support to withstand internal political and economic pressures.

Mujib met with violent death in August 1975. Bangladesh became a distant land for Moscow. Washington was not unhappy at Gen. Ziaur Rahman's assumption of power because of his pronouncedly anti-Moscow predilections.

This March came Mrs. Gandhi's dramatic downfall. The Soviet rulers and pro-Moscow Communist Party of India had not all their eggs in Mrs. Gandhi's basket, over the years, building her image as an anti-imperialist, meaning anti-West and pro-socialist (non-communist). As Jawaharlal Nehru's daughter she was considered a reliable ally.

Moscow's dream of an Asian collective security plan was kn-

ocked by the Janata Party victory in India. Four out of the five groups that make up Janata are known anti-communists.

The Soviet leaders lost no time in trying to forge ties with the new Indian leaders, headed by Morarji Desai, although during the struggle for power against Mrs. Gandhi the Soviet mass media denounced them as arch-reactionary and pro-American. Moscow realises however, that Indo-Soviet relations can never be the same again.

Sri Lanka's political change is yet another blow. Both Prime Minister Junius Jayawardene and Desai have denounced their predecessors' pro-Moscow tilt and favoured "genuine non-alignment".

The fourth country in the area, Pakistan has looked westwards for guidance and support, ever since its birth in 1947. Its military leaders were always pro-American, primarily because Islamabad's military programme was sustained by Washington's arms help, both openly and covertly through third countries.

Islamabad's pro-Peking attitude was rightly understood by Washington as merely a diplomatic manoeuvre against New Delhi without dangerous dimensions for Washington.

Moscow's diplomatic rebuffs in South Asia come at a time when Eurocommunism is raising the banner of an independent identity under the communist sun.

Thus President Carter finds he could not have a more propitious atmosphere in South Asia almost at the beginning of his term and on the threshold of a new American policy towards the international power equation.

New Delhi and Colombo help in strengthening those elements in the Carter administration which genuinely believe in closer ties with the democracies and renounce the discredited Dulles

doctrine which regarded non-alignment as "immoral".

Jawaharlal Nehru and Solomon Bandaranaike were charismatic personalities who moulded the respective ruling parties against a backdrop of aggressive Americanism in Asia and South East Asia and a sympathetic Soviet attitude towards the developing world.

They both gave dynastic successors -- Nehru his daughter Indira and Bandaranaike his widow. But the style of Mrs. Gandhi and Mrs. Bandaranaike degenerated into something which could be tolerated only in primitive societies where family, clan and nation become synonymous. This was incompatible with the Indian and Sri Lankan societies, which were far advanced and where democracy had taken deep roots.

Quite likely the Indian example influenced events further south. Mrs. Gandhi had governed by emergency and extensively rewritten the constitution; Mrs. Bandaranaike used a similar steamroller majority in the last Parliament. Both imposed severe curbs on the judiciary and the press. Both projected their sons as dynastic successors.

Washington is upgrading its relations with New Delhi. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher has made contacts with India's new rulers in New Delhi and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is scheduled to visit South Asia towards the end of the year.

Moscow has no option but to adopt a friendly and correct attitude towards the new regimes in South Asia. Peking does not seem to be taking any initiative. It is engrossed in its own internal affairs, but it must be chucking at Moscow's discomfiture.

The competition between Moscow and Washington to woo new regimes in South Asia, particularly in New Delhi and Colombo, should help in economic development and peace in the region.

But will the superpowers agree to peaceful competition in South Asia or indulge in the dangerous pastime of carving areas of influence? And how long will the great China remain a silent spectator?

They, landlocked Burundi, once part of the Belgian colony of Ruanda-Burundi, has had a more troubled history since independence than almost any other country in the world. But last November a fresh start was made. A 32-year-old colonel took over from General Micombero as president and with him came a team of ministers in their thirties.

By John Worrall

NAIROBI (Gemin) — They once slaughtered 200,000 Hutus in Burundi in the worst out-break of genocide ever recorded in Africa -- perhaps the world's worst since Hitler. Can it ever happen again?

The tall young Tutsi aristocrat-republicans in the new government which took over last November, seem determined to heal the past wounds which brought such events to pass. Whether the oppressed Hutus can ever forgive remains to be seen. Thousands are still in exile in neighbouring countries.

A Supreme Revolutionary Council, led by Lt. Col. Jean Bagaza, seized power from Gen. Micombero in a bloodless coup on Nov. 1 last. President Micombero reigned uneasily for ten years. He was the first president of the republic which took over from the dynastic Mwami (king) soon after the Belgian hand-over.

His reign was disastrous for Burundi, with outbreaks of genocide, murder and assassinations disfiguring the face of this beautiful country, and a descent into economic stagnation from which it is only slowly recovering.

Bagaza has a youth policy that is unique. Britain may be experimenting with foreign ministers and ambassadors in their early forties. In Burundi all the new ministers are in their thirties. Wherever you go in government offices and state institutions you meet incredibly young men in positions of responsibility.

Lt. Col. Bagaza is handsome, well-educated, and all of 32. His foreign minister is also 32 and was vice chancellor of the University of Burundi. The information minister is 30. The governor of the Central Bank is 32. The chief of protocol is 30. You meet Burundian businessmen in their late 20s, professors of 28.

One looks desperately aro-

und for grey hairs and lined faces, but they are seldom to be seen. Some in Burundi feel that a few wise old men (say of around 40) ought to be around to advise and guide this explosion of governmental youth.

Bagaza seems determined to give Burundi a new look, especially on the ethnic front. This seems vital for the rehabilitation of this poor country, where the annual per capita income is \$32 a year, and which depends almost entirely on coffee exports, and large injections of foreign aid, for its economic stability and development.

The new government has promised the abolition of "tribal, regional and religious divisions", and has called for a period of national reconstruction to make the country a "place of justice and democracy, where the exploitation of man by man would be abolished."

The past has certainly got to be lived down and ethnic peace restored. Burundi cannot surely live again through a period of murders and assassinations.

These culminated in 1972 with the great Hutu massacre, after Hutu refugees, operating from Tanzania, attempted an abortive invasion to take over the Tutsi government. Educated Hutus were the target, those who could give trouble.

But Burundi's intractable tribal problem springs from the fact that its population of 4,000,000 is unequally divided between 85 per cent Hutu, a Bantu people, and 14 per cent Tutsi, a Hamitic people. The Tutsis have a wielded supreme power since the days of the Mwamis.

Attempts at Belgian-inspired democracy under a constitutional monarch failed in the sixties.

Since the overthrow of the monarchy there has been a military government and a one-party state; independence was achieved on

July 1, 1962, just 15 years ago.

The new government (a second Republic was proclaimed in November) is topped by a Supreme Revolutionary Council, headed by President Bagaza and a cabinet of mainly civilians.

A start on ethnic conciliation has begun with the appointment of four Hutu ministers. One good sign is the increasing number of marriages between the two tribes, especially among the intelligentsia.

Burundi's serious economic problem springs from overpopulation, land pressures and isolation. "We have just too many people for our size, 4,000,000 people squeezed into 10,744 sq. miles of land, and we are increasing by 2.5 per cent per year," said a Burundi official. "The vast majority of our people are peasants scratching a living from often badly eroded soil -- most of them live on mountain sides."

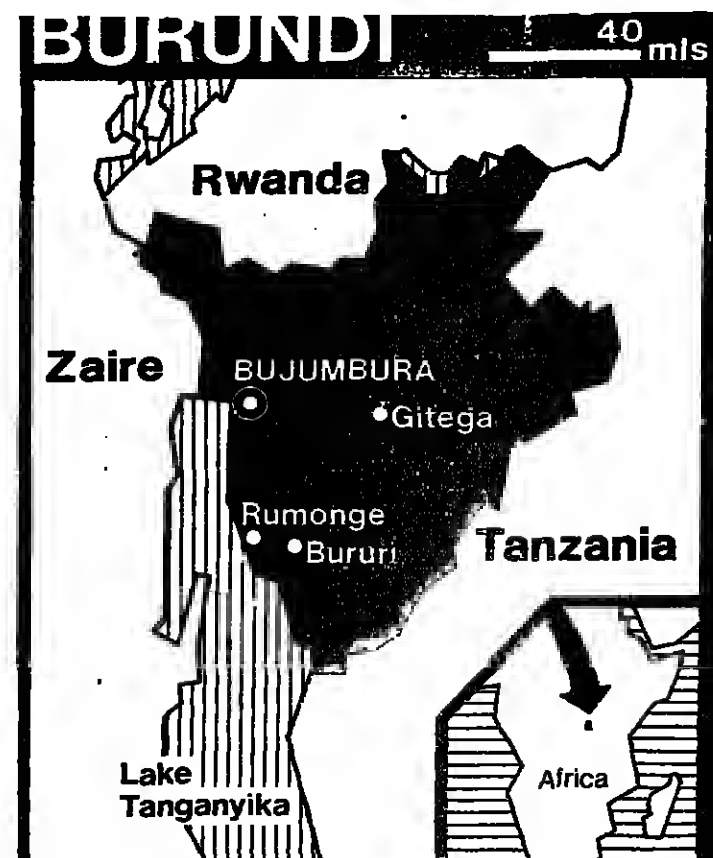
About 20 per cent of the people grow cash crops, mainly coffee and tea, on small acreages.

Another problem is isolation. "We are cut off from the world and nothing much can be done about it," said another Burundian. Burundi and its capital, Bujumbura, are perched at the north end of Lake Tanganyika, one of the most beautiful and remote of Africa's great lakes. Its neighbours are Rwanda, Zaire and Tanzania.

Forever landlocked, it relies for its transport lifeline on the lake route to Kigoma, Tanzania, from where imports and exports travel on Tanzanian Railways, ending at Dar es Salaam. It is a slow and expensive process.

Life has been a little better for Burundi since the high coffee prices. In 1976, some 22,000 tons were exported, about the limit of production. Efforts are being made to find more land to bring production up to 30,000 tons by 1980. But in the country it is a continuing struggle between land needed for subsistence and cash crops.

In 1976 coffee brought in a record \$44,699,000 into the economy. The main markets are the U.S. and Europe. Tea and cotton are holding out



hopes for the future. Rice is being grown successfully under irrigation.

Hopes of mineral production have suddenly soared with the discovery of nickel in large reserves, and surveys are being carried out to find ways and means of exploitation. There is also exploitable uranium. But there are serious infrastructure problems, energy problems, and the lake transport bottleneck to contend with.

Burundi is greatly helped by foreign aid, which amounts to about \$70 million in the current four-year development plan. The main donors are the EEC, Belgium, Germany and France.

A great deal of Burundi business is in the hands of Belgians, relics of the colonial past, and Greeks who run most of the shops in Bujumbura. Fears of socialism and nationalisation under the new regime have been dispelled by Bagaza, who reassured the expatriated, and says he is lo-

oking for foreign investment. Suddenly the lure of tourist revenue has hit the Burundians. As a start a fine Italian international hotel, the Hotel Source du Nil has just been opened overlooking Lake Tanganyika and the Zaire mountains beyond, a breathtaking sight. It is a little staggering to find such a hotel, with air conditioning, a swimming pool and Italian cuisine in this hitherto remote spot in Africa.

This may be one of the best auguries of a new look in Burundi. Tourists will not come to a troubled country, a lesson never learned by President Amin of nearby Uganda, where tourists simply never go these days, in spite of the beauty of the country. But the last tribal outbreak was in 1972, and it may be that the Burundians are learning to live with each other. What seems clear is that the Hutus will have to be brought massively into the running of their country, and the tall young Tutsis will have to sink their prejudices.

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Dollar hits new low against Swiss franc

ZURICH, Aug. 25 (AFP). — The U.S. dollar hit a new all-time low against the Swiss franc yesterday as pressure was building up against the currency ahead of the publication of the latest U.S. trade figures.

Opening yesterday at 2.3834, down from last night's closing rate of 2.4027, the dollar took a tumble in late trading to close at 2.3763 Swiss francs. The dollar's previous low rate against the Swiss franc was recorded at 2.37825 on July 26.

Dealers here reported heavy demand for Swiss francs towards the end of the day. The Swiss currency consequently firmed up against all other currencies.

Both the French franc and the Italian lira were weak, and even the Deutsche mark lost ground here.

In Paris, the dollar weakened against the French franc to close at 4.889 against yesterday's 4.90.

In Frankfurt dealers said anticipation of a further worsening of the U.S. trade deficit in July reduced the dollar's value to 2.3121 Deutsche marks at the official fixing against yesterday's 2.3228.

The West German currency firmed up against all other leading currencies except the Swiss franc.

In London, the Bank of England twice raised its intervention point for the dollar after taking in considerable amounts of dollars to slow the firming up of sterling, dealers said.

The bank first raised it from \$1.7405 to \$1.7410, and then to \$1.7415.

This prompted rumours that the central bank might allow

the pound to appreciate to \$1.75 or even \$1.76, triggering an immediate improvement of equity on the stock exchange.

But the Bank of England and the Treasury both reaffirmed that their policy remained unchanged.

Officials noted that the weakening of the dollar was accompanied by a firming up of continental currencies and that sterling in fact lost some ground on balance against a basket of leading foreign currencies.

Its depreciation rate compared with December 1971 widened slightly.

British air strike set for 4 days

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AFP). — Flights were seriously disrupted at Heathrow and Gatwick Airports today ahead of the air traffic controllers' total strike set to begin around midnight.

British Airways yesterday cancelled 68 flights and was expected to cancel 75 today including 87 on domestic and European routes.

The airline was bringing in emergency plans which it hopes will get one million passengers to their destinations over the bank holiday weekend. Only half its planes were likely to fly.

The head of the Civil Aviation Authority, Nigel Foulkes, today made a personal appeal to each of the 850 air traffic control assistants asking them to think again. But the controllers appear to have hardened their view after the brief talks with Employment Minister Albert Boot.

They are demanding pay rises promised in July 1975. The strike is scheduled to last four days and the strikers were meeting today to decide on any further action.

The controllers have been operating a work-to-rule for ten days and long flight delays have occurred.



SHAH TOURS POLISH METAL WORKS — Shah of Iran Reza Pahlavi is seen here at the Cegielski Metalurgy Works in Poznan, Poland, which produces marine engines and railroad equipment. The Shah is presently conducting talks with Polish leaders on bilateral economic cooperation. (AP wirephoto)

Shah, Poland's Gierek discuss bilateral economic cooperation

WARSAW, Aug. 25 (R). — The Shah of Iran yesterday continued his talks on bilateral economic cooperation with Polish Communist Party leader Edward Gierek near Olsztyn, north Poland, the official news agency PAP reported.

PAP did not disclose the exact meeting place but summit talks are usually held in a government bunting lodge on Lake Pansk.

Both governments agreed they should try to develop more industrial cooperation, PAP said.

The Shah and Mr. Gierek

also reviewed key international issues connected with defence and international cooperation, PAP added.

The agency gave no further details of the talks but official sources here said Poland was proposing regular annual purchases of about 400,000 tons or more of Iranian crude oil.

Poland has been trying to find new oil suppliers since the Soviet Union — its main supplier with about 15 million tons a year until recently — told East European countries earlier this year its output of

crude would not be enough to meet their growing demands.

Poland, which exports mainly sugar and products like cotton mills and ships to Iran, has proposed they undertake joint ventures in third countries.

The Shah began his talks three days ago, shortly after he arrived in Warsaw for a five-day official visit with Empress Farah.

The final round of talks is expected to be held today and the Shah leaves on Friday for an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

Soviet farm officials will be held responsible for fuel waste

MOSCOW, Aug. 25 (AFP). — Officials of Soviet enterprises, (state farms) and collective farms will henceforth be held

responsible for wasteful use of coal, electricity and oil products, the government daily Izvestia said yesterday.

Following a government decision to strengthen control of energy consumption in the USSR, a campaign would be conducted up to the end of the year and measures would be adopted to "eliminate the faults thus established," the paper said.

It said Soviet citizens would be kept informed about the results of the campaign through the press, the radio and the television networks.

Beware of counterfeit Bank of Tokyo travellers checks

PARIS, Aug. 25 (AFP). — Counterfeit Bank of Tokyo travellers checks of 50,000 and 20,000 yen are being circulated in various countries including France, especially in Paris, Marseilles, Lyon, Nice and Rennes, the bank said yesterday.

The forgeries, printed by offset, have a flatter look and softer feel than the real checks.

U.S. deficit down in July

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AFP). — The United States trade deficit remained above the \$2,000 million mark in July but was some \$500 million down on June's record of \$2,500 million the Commerce Department announced today.

The July deficit totalled \$2,300 million, bringing the overall deficit for the first seven months of the year to \$14,990 million compared with a trade gap of \$8,400 million for 1976 as a whole.

OPEC succeeds in direct oil sales

By John Bonar
Special to the Jordan Times

The National Oil Companies (N.O.C.s) of the members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries have achieved notable success in directly marketing their share of crude oil production. The N.O.C.s are now selling an average of 25 per cent of total OPEC directly thus gaining a price advantage of 22 U.S. cents a barrel over the price paid to their governments by the world's major oil producing companies. These figures are revealed in a recent survey by the well informed political and financial newsletter, Arab Press Service.

In the case of the Gulf states the N.O.C.s are selling 31 per cent of their countries production directly. One of the main purposes behind the formation of National Oil Companies in the OPEC states was to widen the base of direct marketing of crude oil and reduce dependence on the major foreign oil companies.

By building up direct sales to consumer countries and companies OPEC is also able to more closely match demand with production and avoid the pressures applied by the major oil companies who, producing in several countries can apply pressures against individual states by offsetting a reduction in production in any one.

As OPEC direct marketing expands so the collective bargaining position of the buyer's

market is reduced. According to Arab Press Service (APS) however 80 per cent of the international trade in crude oil, petroleum and its byproducts is still controlled by the major foreign oil companies, mainly the "seven sisters" of Exxon, Mobil, Gulf, BP, Royal Dutch Shell, Texaco and Standard Oil of California. This includes local subsidiaries, distribution networks, transport, refineries and petro stations. Despite substantial purchases of oil tankers in 1973-75, accompanied by widespread publicity in the west, OPEC still owns only around 3.5 per cent of the world's tanker tonnage.

The OPEC Secretariat has recently begun a drive to coordinate marketing information within N.O.C.s of member states and has despatched a two man delegation to Japan to conduct market research on fuel oil and Liquid Petroleum Gas there. However "on the whole, the relationship between OPEC N.O.C.s still tends more towards competition than coordination, and the main element of competition lies in trading with heavy or high sulphur crudes," comments APS.

Oil found in Afghanistan

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 25 (AFP). — Oil reserves have been found in Khar district of Aryan Province in northern Afghanistan, Radio Kabul reported last night.

The report, heard here, did not give the volume of the reserves, but said the preliminary investigations showed "satisfactory results".

Oil had been struck at a depth of about 970 metres, the radio said.

The Afghan deputy minister of industries has visited the successful well and held discussions with experts regarding the amount of oil in the area.

Japan, Vietnam prepare way for air services

TOKYO, Aug. 25 (AFP). — Vietnam has allowed two Japanese airlines to send missions to Hanoi to prepare the ground for air services between the two countries, a Japan Airlines (JAL) spokesman said yesterday.

The JAL spokesman said JAL and All Nippon Airways (ANA) teams will go to Hanoi shortly for talks with Vietnamese aviation officials on the use of Vietnamese hotels, navigation aid systems and airport facilities.

The Vietnamese government earlier this year agreed in principle to landing rights for charter flights by the two Japanese airlines in Vietnam.

JAL and Air Vietnam operated regular airline services between Tokyo and Saigon, now Ho Chi Minh City, until the communist takeover in May 1975.

The Hanoi government has, so far, authorised four foreign airlines to operate in Vietnam — the Soviet Aeroflot, the Civil Aviation Administration of China, the East German Interflug and the French Air France.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

	Jordanian Dhs
Lebanese pound	106.70/107.30
Syrian pound	81.70/82.00
Iraqi dinar	980.00/990.00
Kuwaiti dinar	1141.00/1146.00
Egyptian pound	462.00/469.50
Libyan dinar	802.00/710.00
UAE dirham	84.10/60
U.K. sterling	573.00/577.00
U.S. dollar	329.00/331.00
German mark	67.00/68.00
French franc	136.10/90
Swiss franc	
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.20/40

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Not received

WALL STREET REPORT

The New York Stock Exchange headed broadly lower today for the third day in a row. The industrial average closed at 854.04, off 8.83.

The Commerce Department reported today a trade deficit of \$2 billion in July, better than June's record 2.8 billion. The deficit was just one more factor keeping the investors out of the market, according to analysts. Losses broadly outnumbered gains by 888 to 359. Trading was moderate with 19,400,000 shares traded.

Dupont was off two points at 112-3/4. Among oil shares, Mobil was off 1-3/4 at 59-3/4. Aerospace shares were weak. General Dynamics was off two points at 55 and Boeing off two at 55. Among computers, Honeywell was off 1-3/8 at 48-1/2. Airline, steel and aluminum shares were weak but department stores were mixed.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The stock exchange shrugged aside the prospect of growing industrial unrest in the car industry and the airlines Thursday, drawing strength from the firmness of sterling on the foreign exchange market.

Although some leaders came off the top because of profit-taking, useful gains were still made. Beecham led the way with a double figure rise, while others to move ahead included Imperial Chemical Industries Courtaulds, Unilever and Fisons. Associated Portland Cement Corporation to the better than expected half timer. Lucas was down as a result of its workers' decision to continue their strike, but the shares were above their worst. The Financial Times industrial index was up 2.3 at 486.1.

Glits were wanted with rises of up to half a point (50 pence) for long dated issues. Banks were very steady, with Hong Kong Shanghai holding its own. Insurances moved up.

Oil was uncertain, with British Petroleum a point or two firmer, but Royal Dutch touched a new low for the year and Woodside Petroleum also eased. BAT remained firm in tobacco.

Gold attracted small buying, but Ayer Hittam reacted after recent firmness. Australians were slightly softer. Among plantations, Consolidated led a generally steadier session.

Prices of gold closed in London Thursday at \$144.20/oz.

No U.S. reaction yet on coffee accord

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AFP). — It is still too early to say that the agreement Tuesday in Mexico City on creation of a stabilisation fund for coffee prices will affect the American coffee market, the majority of U.S. coffee dealers believe.

The accord was signed by 11 Latin American countries producing 65 per cent of the world's coffee supply. At the end of the month it is to be submitted to African coffee-producing countries in Nairobi. The purpose of the agreement is to avoid "excessive fluctuations in coffee prices."

Later, the agreement is to be considered in London by the International Coffee Organisation.

A spokesman for Folgers Coffee Company, subsidiary of Procter and Gamble, said he did not have enough information to assess the effect of the agreement on U.S. coffee prices. General Foods Corp., the country's leading coffee dealer, refused to comment.

U.S. retail coffee prices have tripled in two years to hit \$3.50 a pound. The jump has cut consumption by 20 per cent.

Feature

Africans seek common lingo to shed colonial tongues

A large number of Africans feel it is shameful to use colonial languages — usually English or French — as their country's official language. Yet no one language prevails in the continent as a whole. One idea that may not be so wayout as it seems at first sight is Pidgin. The following article discusses why Pidgin could be a candidate as an all-Africa official language.

By Jonathan Derrick
ILORIN, Nigeria (Gemini) — In the widespread movement for replacement of European languages by African ones as official languages, Nigeria is not behind. Nigerians are prominent among those Africans who feel it is shameful to use colonial languages — usually English or French — as the official ones.

At the Black and African Arts Festival in Lagos, the playwright Wole Soyinka suggested Swahili should become a universal African language. Other Nigerians say their own country's languages include one, Hausa, which is as widely spoken as Swahili.

But Hausa does not have the same universality in Nigeria as Swahili has in Tanzania, where it is the official language. Most African states have several local languages, though not all have as many as Nigeria — over 200.

Few have one which is generally spoken, and that has been the main obstacle to official use of local tongues, not only in Nigeria, but in almost the entire continent except Tanzania, Somalia, Rwanda, Burundi, Madagascar and Lesotho.

In Nigeria, however, a novel suggestion to solve the official language problem has been made in the press: The use of Pidgin.

Pidgin, or Pidgin English, is spoken all along the coast of

West Africa and — in different forms — in the Far East, where the term Pidgin (derived from "business") is said to have originated, and in Melanesia.

Based on English, it is often, but wrongly, thought of as simple "bad" English. It has its peculiar verb formations such as, in West African Pidgin, saying "Make I go" instead of "I intend to go" or "Let me go".

The vocabulary mingles unchanged English words with others such as "pickin" (child), "chop" (food) and "sabby" (know). Its basic trait is simplicity: "him", "her" (accusative) "it" and "them" are all rendered by um. Typical Pidgin phrases are "get belly" (become pregnant) and "woman palaver" (trouble or problems about women).

To make such a language official in the technological age is not as impossible as might be thought. Pidgin is not just bad English. Linguists hold that it is a real new language, developed for convenience because of historical circumstances, and by its nature fairly adaptable.

Although the vocabulary is largely English, the grammar and structure are held by linguists to be largely African. And it was Africans who developed the language from the 18th century, though Europeans learned it.

It grew up through contact

between traders — initially, in the infamous slave trade — and was thus a simple language for daily convenience. In Calabar, in modern Nigeria, and other coastal ports Pidgin was well developed by the late 18th century, when an African trader in Calabar wrote a diary in the language.

Pidgin varies from one part of "the coast" to another. But the Pidgin of Douala and Free-town are strikingly similar. Pidgin in Free-town is normally called Krio and was developed in the 19th century by the Creole (hence "Krio") people, most of whom were settled in Sierra Leone after being freed from captured slave ships.

Because of their good education in Free-town, Creoles became important all along the coast at an early date, especially in Lagos. In Sierra Leone Krio is an unofficial national language; the Bible has been translated into it, which shows the potential uses of Pidgin.

All over West Africa Pidgin adopts new words, from English or French, when they are needed. Thus it is adaptable for many modern uses: Not for nuclear physics, perhaps, but for business and politics, certainly.

Pidgin has survived generations of modern education, which has made most coastal West Africans literate in English or French. In Nigeria it has also survived widespread literacy in African languages.

In the western, ex-British portion of the Cameroon Republic the use of Pidgin is even more important than in the former Eastern Nigeria, to which the area was formerly linked. It is a universal lingua franca and is used in church services.

In Ghana Pidgin is less important. It seems, but it is used, and it survives in areas of prolonged French influence: Douala, the major city of Cameroon, and the coastal areas of Benin, Togo and Ivory Coast. Although a mainly coastal language, it has spread inland.

Pidgin is not the only language of its sort. There are similarly derived languages in the West Indies and "Creolese" in Guyana. Besides the British, other Europeans also induced the growth, over the centuries, of new languages based on

theirs.

Strangely, no such language based on French ever emerged in the French colonies in Africa. This may be because Britain had influence for longer than France, even in areas later colonised by France. In the Indian Ocean, off the coast of Africa, a language comparable to Pidgin, based on French, has grown up in Reunion, an island still belonging to France, and in Mauritius and the Seychelles, which were originally colonised by the French and settled with African slaves by them, though for 150 years they were ruled by Britain.

This language is called Creole, and in Mauritius it is spoken or understood even by the majority Indian community. Similar Creole languages are spoken in Guadeloupe and Martinique (the French West Indies) and French Guiana; in Haiti, where such a language has been developed as much as Sierra Leone Krio; and, in a small way, in New Orleans, once under French rule.

As the Portuguese were for long the most important Europeans on the west coast of Africa a Pidgin language based on Portuguese grew up there very early. Portuguese Creole was once a universal lingua franca along the coast down to South Africa, where it was widely used, and also in what is now Indonesia.

In most of these areas it has vanished, but two groups of islands off the West African coast which remained under Portuguese rule until 1975 still have Portuguese Creole, or Crioulo, as their only language. They are São Tomé and Príncipe and the Cape Verde Islands, in the Atlantic west of Senegal. The people of both are largely descended from African slaves brought in by the Portuguese; they developed Crioulo much as people in Mauritius developed Creole.

Crioulo is also spoken generally in Guinea-Bissau, although its people have retained their indigenous languages. Thus, unless the merger of ex-Portuguese Guinea and the Cape Verde takes place, there are five (small) African states where Pidgin-type languages are generally spoken and could be made official languages: Guinea-Bissau, the Cape Verde, São Tomé, Mauritius and the Seychelles.

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Protest coincides with Manila law meet

Filipino police break up human rights march

MANILA, Aug. 25 (AFP). — Philippine anti-riot police using batons and fire trucks today broke up a mob of 1,500 marchers protesting martial law amid an international human rights conference here. Several marchers were seen bleeding from the head.

Helmets anti-riot police fell upon the marchers with their sticks and several demonstrators were seen to have been injured.

The scuffle took place a few hundred metres away from President Ferdinand Marcos' Malacanang Palace.

A powerful explosion rocked the scene as government fire trucks drenched the marchers

with water hoses after the demonstrators defied a police ultimatum to disperse "in 20 seconds".

The marchers included Filipino Roman Catholic nuns and four American delegates to the eighth World Law Conference on human rights which is scheduled to end tomorrow.

The marchers came after the demonstrators, screaming: "Down with martial law" and "Marcos - Hitler, dictator, puppet," were foiled in their attempt to hold a symposium in the auditorium of St. Theresa's College, an exclusive Catholic school for girls, some distance from the Presidential Palace. School authorities prevented

the symposium by withdrawing an earlier permit given the demonstrators and bolting the college gates.

Undaunted, the students massed on the street where they held their rally as their leaders harangued them, accusing the Marcos martial law regime of human rights violations.

One of the American delegates, lawyer Don Luce who is reportedly a director of a human rights group in New York City, climbed an iron fence and in a speech accused Philippine authorities of torturing political prisoners.

Towards dusk the demonstrators began their march but they had gone only about 50 metres when a phalanx of anti-riot policemen, with Philippine troopers standing by in side-streets, blocked their path. Confronting the police, Mr. Luce told them "This is not a good place for human rights" and that the Philippines itself was "a detention centre".

News reporters on the scene saw at least four students bleeding from head wounds following the police baton-attack. Student and worker ranks had been boiling with unrest since the start, last Monday of the 120-nation World Law Conference.



WALDHEIM IN JAMAHIRIYAH -- United Nations' General Secretary Kurt Waldheim gestures as he talks to Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Tarhuni at Tripoli Airport after his arrival there on Wednesday. Dr. Waldheim was on a visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah to discuss the Chad-Libyan border dispute with head of state Col. Muammar Qaddafi. (AP wirephoto)

Wilson's pro-Israel line prompted his "bugging", London paper claims

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AFP). — Several British secret service chiefs arranged for former Prime Minister Harold Wilson to be bugged before the 1974 elections, the Daily Express newspaper said today.

The intelligence service leaders feared his re-election be-

cause of his pro-Israel stand during his previous premiership from 1964 to 1970, and wish financiers, which they feared would worsen relations with the Arab countries.

The newspaper, which has maintained the controversy for several weeks over reported bugging of Sir Harold, said the

intelligence agents also felt that if Sir Harold returned to power it would mean increased Soviet trade and the infiltration of Soviet agents into Britain.

Some prominent Jewish businessmen with whom Sir Harold was friendly had commercial connections behind the Iron Curtain, it said.

Tito opens talks with Kim Il Sung

BELGRADE, Aug. 25 (AFP). — President Josip Broz Tito had his first talk with North Korean President Kim Il Sung today following the Yugoslav leader's arrival in Pyongyang yesterday, Radio Belgrade reported. They discussed current international questions and, in particular, the international worker's movements, the broadcast said. Before the talk, in Kim Su San Palace, Marshal Tito laid a wreath in the North Korea Soldiers' Cemetery in Pyongyang.

Another reason for Voyager's snag

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, Aug. 25 (R). — The Jupiter-bound spacecraft Voyager II's violent manoeuvres soon after launch on Saturday may not have been caused by a collision with its spent rocket motor, mission officials said yesterday.

Space scientists said on Tuesday the spacecraft had possibly been hit twice by the 160 kgs. rocket motor, once when it was separating from Voyager II and again some 17 hours later.

The spacecraft was undamaged, they said.

The unusual action of the spacecraft's attitude control system, which compensates for major motion of the Voyager, are now thought to be caused by an internal malfunction.

"Voyager's burned out propulsion module is probably miles away from the spacecraft... where it should be," Mr. John Casani, Project Manager for the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, said yesterday.

Mr. Casani said the separa-

tion of the engine about an hour after blast-off on Saturday was clean and it was now believed that there was no bumping either then or 17 hours later.

Engineers are still concerned about the altitude control problem and are studying more data from the spacecraft. Voyager II lined up in relation with the star Canopus yesterday to prepare to take photographs of stars tomorrow and for a flight path correction manoeuvre on Aug. 28.

Meanwhile Voyager I, which is due for launch on Sept. 3, is being checked at Cape Canaveral to make sure it does not encounter the same problems as Voyager II.

Voyager I will be travelling on a faster trajectory to Jupiter and will get there about four months before Voyager II nears the giant planet in July, 1979.

The two craft are to explore the outer planets of the solar system to gain more information about man's origin.

No black assembly envisaged

Vorster details ethnic parliaments plan

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 25 (AFP). — The South African government proposes to set up three parliaments in the country -- one for whites, one for Indians and one for Coloured (mixed descent) people -- each with its own prime minister, Premier John Vorster announced here last night.

Mr. Vorster revealed for the first time the South African cabinet's ideas to do away with the Westminster style of government in an address at the City Hall during which he reiterated for the second time this week that the country did not have a nuclear bomb, and was not preparing any such device.

Premier Vorster said the cabinet was planning to do away with the South African Senate and adapt the present Westminster system for the three population groups, which he said would have their own parliaments for matters of their "exclusive concern".

The Ministries of Coloured and Indian Affairs would be done away with, and all other matters would be initiated in a new body called the Council of Cabinets.

Premier Vorster said South Africa would have a "political president elected by an electoral college consisting of

members from the three national assemblies. "He will be chairman of the Council of Cabinets and, unlike the present state president, would take an active part in politics," he said.

The creation of a "Council of Experts" was also envisaged by the government, to advise the three parliaments and the president. This council would also comprise members of the three groups.

There would be no black parliament in South Africa. "It is national party policy to give blacks their own political systems, and it therefore follows that whites, coloureds and Indians have to work out

a dispensation for themselves in the rest of South Africa," he said.

In terms of apartheid policy, the government has created eight black Homelands which are each supposed to be independent countries, like the Transkei. Together they comprise 14 per cent of the South African land mass.

Premier Vorster said that the new constitutional proposals were "thoughts and ideas" rather than actual decisions.

The Congress of the ruling Nationalist Party of the Cape Province here accepted these new proposals this week, and if they are accepted by the

Congresses of the other three provinces of South Africa, observers believe this new system will be adopted. They note also that although there will be three parliaments, the president is likely to be Mr. Vorster himself and that de facto power in South Africa will remain in white hands.

Premier Vorster criticised the attitudes of white Liberals and opposition MPs who criticised the proposals which were partially leaked by government sources to the press earlier this week. He said they were not interested in such a settlement, but wanted instead black majority in South Africa.

Dubai tempts amateur athletes to turn professional with \$6 million

LONDON, Aug. 25 (R). — Plans have been drawn up for a series of Olympic-style professional athletics tournaments, one of the organisers said here today.

Mr. Riad Shuaibeh, Chairman of the Dubai Sports Corporation said the events were being organised in conjunction with a Chicago television network and told Reuters that prize money in the proposed series would total more than \$2 million. The total budget for organising and promoting the series is \$6 million.

The biggest single prize on offer will be \$300,000 -- to be awarded to the winner of the "Golden Mile" at the final meeting. Mr. Shuaibeh said it was intended that the preliminary meetings would start in about three months time. These would be followed by eight regional finals with the final being staged in September or October 1978.

The venue for the final of what is billed as the "Dubai World Professional Track and Field Championships" will be selected from Honolulu, Munich, Cairo, Montreal, Los Angeles and Mexico City.

The organisers are hoping the enormous prizes will lure the world's leading athletes away from the amateur arena. The venture is fundamentally at odds with the amateur code which lies at the heart of the Olympic movement. But observers said it could be a major step towards forcing the Olympic authorities eventually to allow professionals to compete in the games.

Mr. Shuaibeh said private funds were being used to finance the series by Dubai Sports Corporation and a subsidiary of a Chicago TV network.

Mr. Foederick Holdervin, treasurer of the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF), said the London-based governing body had no knowledge of the proposed series.

"I don't think many competitors would be prepared to risk their whole athletic life for one prize," he added.

Mr. Shuaibeh said: "I am aware of the IAAF rules and I am also aware that there is such a thing as freedom of choice."

He stressed that the series would be open to all competitors regardless of their politics.

"It doesn't matter what their nationality is, what their colour is or what their belief is," he said.

The proposals follow the controversy aroused by Australian television magnate Kerry Packer who signed 50 of the world's top cricketers to take part in his own series -- a move which resulted in the players facing a ban from international test cricket.

This is not the first venture into professional athletics. Four years ago American Mike O'Hara set up the International Track Association in the United States and signed a number of leading athletes, including Kenyan distance stars Kipchoge Keino and Ben Jipcho.

But he was forced out of business late last year after failing to recruit new talent at the Montreal Olympics.

Mr. O'Hara said many athletes were able to earn more as "amateurs" than they would by turning professional and it has been an open secret in athletics that some top competitors receive lucrative under-the-counter payments.

Tamils evacuated

Sri Lankan ex-minister jailed in security move

COLOMBO, Aug. 25 (Agencies). — A cabinet minister of former Sri Lanka Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike has been taken into custody in a security move during the island's current wave of racial violence, police said today.

He and his son were among more than 40 people arrested or placed under surveillance for security reasons, police said.

The minister was identified only as having served in Mrs. Bandaranaike's last cabinet before her party lost the recent general election.

Several members of her Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), including a former deputy minister, were also among the 40.

The government announced yesterday that it believed political conspirators were behind the racial flare-up. It was implied that members of Mrs. Bandaranaike's party were involved.

Since clashes started 12 days ago between the Tamil minority and the island's Sinhalese majority, about 150 people have been killed, unofficial sources said, and more than 1,700 arrested for killings, arson, looting, beatings and other violence.

Another nation-wide curfew was ordered for tonight just

a few hours after the previous one ended.

Tamils evacuated

Meanwhile, thousands of Tamils were being evacuated to their traditional home areas of Sri Lanka last night in what a leader of the minority community called an "exodus of fear".

Troops were deployed in strength in likely trouble spots as security forces continued mopping-up operations.

The movement of an estimated 25,000 Tamils to their traditional homes in northern and eastern provinces began under tight security, with special Air Ceylon flights operating and three ships being made ready in Colombo Harbour.

Indian Tamils

In a separate development, the Indian government has been urged, if necessary, to raise in the United Nations the problem of Tamil minority in Sri Lanka, in order to seek a permanent political settlement.

Samachar news agency of India said in New Delhi today the demand was made by Mr. K. V. Chelvanayakam, General Secretary of the "All-India Anna Dravid Munnetra Kazhagam," the Tamil party which is ruling the southern State of Tamil Nadu of which Madras is the capital.

20 parties, groups to contest Pakistan's October elections

ISLAMABAD, Aug. 25 (AFP). — Twenty political parties and groups will contest the Oct. 18 general elections in Pakistan according to a list released by the country's Election Commission.

The commission named the contestants when it allocated election symbols to each one of them here yesterday.

An election symbol is a device to enable illiterate voters to cast their vote conveniently. The former ruling Pakistan People's Party (PPP) of deposed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto got the symbol of a sword while the nine-party Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) was allocated the symbol of a plough. Both had the same symbols in the March general elections, which led to a bloody political crisis.

All other parties, except the PNA and the PPP, have little standing among the electorate. Some of them, comprising defectors from the PPP, may however draw votes away from Mr. Bhutto in the coming elections.

Only the PNA and the PPP have fielded candidates for almost all the 200 seats of the National Assembly and the

460 seats of the four Provincial Assemblies to be contested in the October elections.

The military government of Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haque, the chief martial law administrator, has given vast freedom to press, radio and television, after nearly 20 years of strict government control, to project the viewpoints of all parties independently and fairly.

Campaigning will go into full swing with the withdrawal of present restrictions on political activity scheduled to be announced by mid-September to allow a month of full-blast electioneering to politicians.

While Mr. Bhutto has suffered setbacks recently due to a stream of defections from his party, the Pakistan National Alliance has been facing inter-

party squabbles over distribution of PNA tickets among its

nina components. The most serious differences in the PNA relate to the award of a PNA ticket in Lahore National Assembly constituency where five PNA leaders had filed nominations to oppose Mr. Bhutto.

The Tehrik-i-Istiqal Party of retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan had the issue settled in its favour yesterday and its Vice President, former Law Minister Mian Mahmud Ali Kasuri, will challenge Mr. Bhutto at the polls in the Lahore constituency.

PNA leaders however have emphasised in press statements that the differences over allocations would not damage the unity of the alliance.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Cyprus calls for U.N. meet over Turk policy

* NICOSIA, Aug. 25 (AFP). — The Cypriot government today requested an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council to examine "Turkish violations of U.N. resolutions and Ankara's policy of faits accomplis." The latest of these was the "colonization of the city of Famagusta," a government statement said.

Princess Caroline of Monaco betrothed

* PARIS, Aug. 25 (R). — Twenty-year-old Princess Caroline of Monaco has become engaged to a 37-year-old French businessman, M. Philippe Junot, the royal household announced last night. The couple met through friends in 1975, the brief statement said. It did not say when the marriage would take place.

W. Germany protests reports on Kappler case

* BONN, Aug. 25 (R). — The West German government's official spokesman protested yesterday that an inaccurate image of his country was being presented by foreign news reports on the Kappler escape case. Herr Armin Gruenewald referred at his regular news conference to his denial on Tuesday that the government had assisted the recent escape from a Rome military hospital of Nazi war criminal Herbert Kappler. He said the denial was partly promoted by some foreign news reports. These reports gave the impression that there was a new "seed of Nazism" at work in West Germany, he said. He said the results of the country's last election, when the Neo-Nazis only received about 122,000 votes out of 38 million, proved this was not the case.

Son of Sam suspect denies his name

* NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AFP). — Lawyers for Mr. David Berkowitz yesterday entered "not guilty" pleas on his behalf to three charges of murder in the "Son of Sam" slayings around the New York area over the past year. Mr. Berkowitz spoke only once in the make-shift court, set up at the hospital where he is undergoing psychiatric tests. Asked by the judge the routine question: "Are you David Berkowitz," he responded, to the apparent surprise of his lawyer: "No, your Honour, I'm not." Yesterday's charges involve three murders in 1976 in the Bronx Borough of New York. Mr. Berkowitz previously entered "not guilty" pleas to three other murder charges. A total of six murders and seven attempted murders in a 13-month period have been laid to "Son of Sam". Mr. Berkowitz has been ordered detained in hospital until at least Sept. 1 so that psychiatrists can determine whether he is mentally competent to stand trial.

Court authorises probe of Nixon's gifts

* WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AFP). — A court ruled yesterday that the federal government has the right to search 200 trunks belonging to ex-President Richard Nixon to see if they contain valuable gifts from foreign dignitaries. American law states that no gifts of this nature with a value of more than \$50 can be kept by their recipient. Reports say the boxes, warehoused in Washington, may contain many precious objects, such as an ivory miniature of Mr. Nixon offered by the Shah of Iran, as well as necklaces and bracelets of silver and gold.

Vandal damages Rubens painting in W. Germany

* DUSSELDORF, West Germany, Aug. 25 (R). — An unknown vandal threw acid over a Rubens painting in the city art gallery here yesterday. The gallery director said the portrait of the Archduke Albert of Austria, painted in 1610, was very badly damaged. The acid had eaten away the face and two other parts of the picture. He estimated the damage at hundreds of thousands of marks (100,000 marks equals £25,000). Two other paintings by Rubens hanging nearby were untouched. Special exhibitions of the Flemish master's work are currently showing in many countries in celebration of the 400th anniversary of his birth. This is the third in a recent series of acid attacks on works of art in West Germany. Two weeks ago two portraits of Martin Luther and his wife by Lucas Cranach the Elder were partially destroyed by acid in Hanover.



CAMEL LADY -- An English girl, Miss Robyn Davidson, 26, rests with her camels in the middle of Australia's lost territory of the Gibson Desert. Miss Davidson is on a strange adventure crossing the Gibson Desert from Alice Springs to Wiluna accompanied by four camels and a dog. Latest reports, on Wednesday, said she was about 150 miles from the end of her journey. (AP wirephoto)



A Special Racing Festival

On the occasion of His Majesty's silver jubilee

The Royal Racing Club

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